



NENA NEWS

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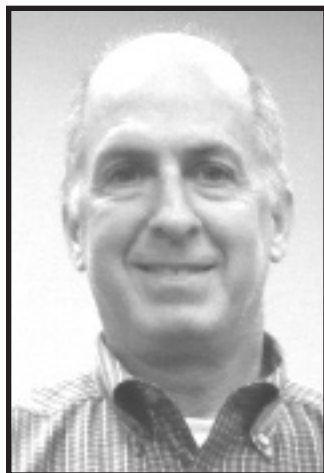
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President's Comments

by William Harkins



I would like to start by thanking you our members for your support, through your membership and donations to our programs. I also want to thank our clubs including the Mansfield Numismatic Society for their generous donations and support for our Young Numismatist Program. This is your organization in order to make it successful we need your participation. Please show your support by attending this year's Conference and Convention.

Plans are now being finalized for our 75th, Conference and Convention. This year's Conference and Convention will be held on October 5th, in conjunction with the New Hampshire Coin and Currency Expo, October 4-5, 2019 at the Manchester Downtown Hotel/Double Tree by Hilton, 700 Elm Street, Manchester, N.H. Plans include the John Kittredge Young Numismatist Program sponsored by NENA and the Kittredge Foundation. Other highlights of the Convention will include Educational presentations, Competitive Exhibits, Club Table, What is it Table and our Annual Meeting that will include a brief talk related to this year's medal design, awards and the election of officers. We look forward to seeing our members so please visit the club table and say hello. This will also be a good time to view the exhibits and to pick up this year's medals set.

If you have any ideas or suggestions on how we may better serve you, please let us know. You may email me at williamharkins@comcast.net or by mail NENA, P.O. Box 2061, Woburn, MA 01888.

Sincerely,

William Harkins

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Elections: In 2019, terms expire for the Treasurer; All Directors at Large; State Director for Connecticut; State Director for New Hampshire and State Director for Rhode Island with Vermont (currently vacant). The chart below shows the status:

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We are now accepting nominations for all positions if you wish to be put on the ballot or nominate someone please contact William Harkins at P.O. Box 2021 Woburn, MA 01888 or by email at william-harkins@comcast.net. We now meet via conference call to save on travel expenses and time and only meet about eight times a year for an hour or so on Saturday mornings.

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Building a Book about Connecticut Trade Tokens

By: Manuel A. Ayala

About 12 years ago, I picked up a couple of Connecticut tokens from a junk box at a local coin show. I was unaware at the time how impactful those finds were going to be. I showed them to the dealer I went to see and he suggested that I should write a catalog on Connecticut tokens. I told him that I would do a little research on the subject first and then determine if it was something of interest. And here we are today with a finished catalog and a long journey since its inception. I have had a lot of fun doing this project. I have met many collectors, dealers and historians. Most of them were willing to help get this project off the ground. The first person I spoke to, and, unbeknownst to me at the time, the most instrumental contributor was the late Steve Tanenbaum. He provided me, over time, copies of his exhaustive index cards documenting his collection and those pieces he came across at auctions. The next person to get heavily involved in this venture was Gary Potter. He provided me information about his personal collection and insight into those towns in the outskirts of Hartford. Next, I made contact with Howard Knickerbocker (aka Knick) who planned to write a catalog himself but never got to it. He had lived in Hartford for most of his life and, therefore, had great knowledge about the town and its history. I periodically talked to these three individuals about my plans for the catalog.



I would like to take this opportunity to clarify one common misconception about tokens that I have encountered frequently when I would ask a dealer if they had any tokens. "Are you looking for Civil War tokens?" was often the response I would receive. The tokens that I am referring to are those issued by saloons/taverns, restaurants, confectioneries, banks, grocery/dry goods, barbers, cigar/tobacco, clothing, furniture and drug stores. These types of tokens were most prolific

Continued on next page





in the early 1900's and ran into the hundreds and hundreds of thousands issued just in the U.S. alone. They were used to advertise a business or to provide a discount, as a method to draw in business. As paper coupons took hold, issuers saw less and less of a need for metal tokens and by the 1970's most tokens issued were in plastic. Other tokens that should not be ignored are encased coins, Masonic pennies and wooden nickels

From the onset, I wanted this catalog not only to identify as many tokens as possible, but I also wanted them to be accompanied with images. More importantly, I wanted this work to be backed with historical data. Adding historical information quickly proved to be slow and challenging but often satisfying. I had to become an amateur sleuth, historian and genealogist. Using a multitude of easily available free tools and websites I was able to identify many of the businesses and their owners. My objective was to, whenever possible; include the name of the business, its owner, its address and the years of operation. In one of my many conversations with Knick, he told me that he suspected that Hartford and New Haven would constitute the bulk of the tokens for the state, with Bridgeport as a close third. He was right. Oddly enough, Waterbury the home of Scovill, a major minter of Civil War, U.S. and Latin American tokens was not among the top issuers. I remember clearly to this day a statement made by an ebay seller describing a Connecticut token he was auctioning as being rare because the state only had issued a few hundred tokens. He clearly had not done much web research because by that time the token catalog website had over 500 tokens listed. The goal of this website is to document as many tokens as possible. I am a contributor and editor of the Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Costa Rica sections of the site. To date almost 1,500 tokens and medals have been listed on the site for Connecticut alone. I have not ventured to count how many pieces are identified in my catalog but I suspect over 6,000. I also strongly believe that there is easily another thousand or more still to be cited. This site and its contributors have been extremely helpful in identifying pieces and expanding my research.

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Token collectors will tell you that there are many styles and features that can help you narrow down a token's locality. For example, S. H. Quint & Son Mint out of Pennsylvania, had a particular reverse design of a large shaded number with leaf ornamentation above and below the value which can be commonly found on the east coast. This particular issue was most popular in the early 1900's. Another interesting fact, that can help you date a token, is that most businesses prior to Prohibition (1920-1933) often had the owner's name. After Prohibition, it was more common to see a business name on the token, like the Ramble Inn or the Sunshine Restaurant. This kept the owner's anonymity and allowed for tokens to be used between owners should the business be sold off. Another detail that I noticed early on that helped attribute certain "mavericks" (tokens with no town or state name shown) to Connecticut is the phrase "GOOD FOR ONE BEER" on the reverse side. I can say with a great deal of confidence that 90% of these pieces are from this state and the remaining for the neighboring state of Rhode Island. As the cost of beer or liquor went up, so did the values demonstrated on the reverse.



Another thing to look for that will help you narrow a search region are street names. There are several street names that at a quick glance can be assigned to a town. For example, Asylum, Central Row, and Zion streets to Hartford, Church and Chapel to New Haven and White Street to Danbury. This, of course, does not mean that these streets do not exist in other towns, it is simply a quick rule of thumb. You have to back up your assumption by looking for the owner or the business in the city directories, Census records or other publications. If I suspect that a particular token is from Connecticut, I would first enter the street name into "Google" maps and try to narrow it down to a few towns. Next, I would search the directories of those towns and more often than not I would find a match. Please note that when doing these searches you may find that the address number does not match. This was due to the fact that as

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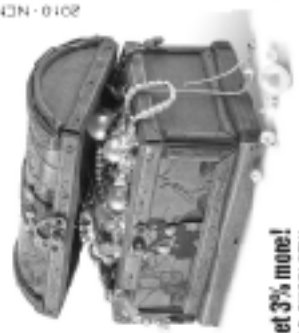
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A Review of Connecticut Trade Tokens

By David Oppelt
anglocoinsplus@gmail.com

Disclaimer: The reviewer is involved in the book and the ongoing expansion of the work.

This book is the first one published to describe Connecticut tokens produced and used by businesses, organizations, groups, and others in the state. The book lists tokens from the time when tokens were first used, 1820's and 30's, and ends with the time when tokens fell out of favor, 1970's. The listings aren't only about metal tokens; included are wooden nickels, wooden flats, plastic pieces, and even glass (advertisement mirrors). Full color photos are used throughout the book. Pictures are from pieces of the author's collection and others whenever permission was granted.

Anybody wanting to locate a token can easily do so. A full index in back provides a quick way to locate a token. Once there, a lot of the listings include additional information, when the info could be located, relevant to the token; such as owner/proprietor or time period at the address. A list of references is also included for people wanting to locate even more info. People wanting info on values (prices) of their piece(s) can refer to a pricing range scale towards the end of "Arrangement of Catalog". Each piece has an EV (estimated value) number near the beginning of the listing.

The book is an extremely useful tool to anyone who has an interest in tokens. Not just to CT collectors; also for others to see if they actually have a token from Connecticut. ✍

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THE NEW ENGLAND TWO-FOOTER RAILROADS

The U.S. history of the two-footer railroads can be traced to George Mansfield of Massachusetts. On a visit to Wales in the early 1870s he observed a narrow gauge railroad in use. The tracks being a mere two feet apart meant the smaller train engines and carriages were less expensive to construct. Also the rails, ties, bed construction and bridge trestle costs were less expensive. Another plus of the smaller size was it allowed for easier operation through the rough terrain.

The U.S. standard gauge rail width was and is 4 feet 8 ½ inches. The locomotive driver wheels on the standard gauge engine are 4 to 5 feet in diameter, whereas, the driver wheels on a narrow gauge are about 3 feet. On a standard gauge engine the boiler sets nested between the driver wheels, but on the narrow gauge engine the boiler must sit above the driver wheels because of the 24 inch space between the rail heads. A coal fired engine had a straight smoke stack, while a wood fired engine had a funnel shaped stack with screens to act as a spark suppressor.

Mansfield built the Bellerica and Bedford Railroad in 1875, the first two-footer in America. Next Franklin County, Maine followed suit taking advantage of the economies from the diminutive trains and they proliferated throughout Maine. These 2-foot gauge steam powered trains operated from 1879 to just prior to the Second World War.

The current number of operating lilliputian narrow gauge trains in New England Connecticut (1); Maine (4); Massachusetts (1) and New Hampshire (3). The number of defunct narrow gauge railroads in the New England States Maine (10) and Massachusetts (2). The information on the number of New England 2ft gauge railroads was extracted from Wikipedia, "2ft gauge railroads in the United States".

As a side note, the Maine Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad began operation in 1895 to Weeks Mills. In 1901 the railroad was reorganized as the Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railway (WW&F) when the company wasn't allowed to cross the Belfast 'and Moosehead Lake Railroad near Burnham Junction. The rail company was reorganized again when it was not allowed a connection with the Sandy River Railroad at Farmington. The original Wiscasset and Quebec Railroad never reached Quebec.

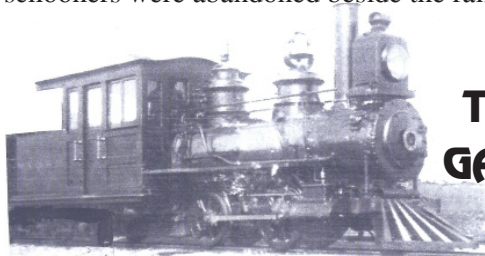
In the 1920s financial problems prompted the sale of this narrow gauge railroad to Frank Winter. He also purchased two cargo schooners,

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Hesper and Luther Little. He had lumber interests in Palermo and figured to transport coal from Boston to Wiscasset and return with lumber to Boston. In June 1933 a locomotive derailment caused operations to cease. Frank Winter died in 1936, the railroad was scrapped and the schooners were abandoned beside the railroad wharf in Wiscasset. 📷



TYPICAL NARROW GAUGE LOCOMOTIVE

This photo is of a typical narrow gauge coal-fired steam powered locomotive. This locomotive style 0-4-0 designates an engine with four driver wheels and no pilot wheels in the front or rear. Narrow gauge engines were made in numerous styles the same as standard gauge engine configurations. The same applied to the types of rail cars, just in greatly reduced sizes



2019 NENA MEDAL Available



NENA's 2019 Convention Medal was designed by Robert R. Maisch and pays tribute to New England's Two-Footer Railroads.

These one and a half inch medals are produced in two finishes, antique bronze and antique silver color . The set of two is available for \$25.00 with pickup at the convention. Please add \$4.00 for postage and handling if you want them mailed to you. Address orders to NENA; PO Box 2061, Woburn, MA 01888. Email queries may be addressed to williamharkins@comcast.net . Medals from previous years are also available – email your requests to the above address for a complete listing.

The 75th, NENA Conference and Convention will be held on October 5th, in conjunction with the NH Coin and Currency Expo, October 4-5 at the Manchester Downtown Hotel/Double Tree by Hilton, 700 Elm Street, Manchester, N.H. See the website <http://www.nhcoinexpo.com/> for schedule, details, discount coupon and hotel reservations.

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Anyone Collecting Silver, Three-Cent Pieces?

By Mark Benvenuto

In a day and age when collectors gravitate to big silver and big gold, when coin collecting remains pretty firmly connected with investment potential, and when high end examples of key and semi-key coins make it into the numismatic press almost weekly, we have to wonder just who is still focusing on series that we can call pure collector interests. While there are several coins that probably fall into this category, one that may be overlooked by almost all of us are the silver, three-cent pieces. Let's do a bit of sleuthing into these little silver disks, and see just what sort of collection a person might make.

The series

We have and use just four work horse coins today, the cent, nickel, dime, and quarter. Yes, there are a couple more denominations, but these four are so common that we think a series like the silver three-cent pieces must be something of a bunch of oddballs. Yet at least for a time as the nation moved from uneasy relations to our Civil War, they must have been somewhat common. The first three years saw big production, 5.4 million right at the outset in 1851, then 18.6 million the next year, then 11.3 million. Even the New Orleans branch Mint kicked in 720K of these tiny disks in 1851 – the only year a branch Mint would coin any of them.

We just said these coins were overlooked by collectors today, but that may not be entirely accurate. It's better to say the series is ignored, except for the type collectors who want a single specimen for a growing type set. Those folks tend to gravitate towards one of these first years, since their totals are so high, and their prices are not. Between 1851 and 1859 there were some tweaks to the design in terms of the outlines to the star, but most type collectors just go for one example to own something of this rather odd denomination.

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Three-Cent Pieces Continued

The common dates

The 1851, the 1852, and the 1853 are definitely the troika of common dates for the silver, three-cent pieces, but there are a few other dates that qualify as well. From 1856 through 1858, there were slightly more than a million coins produced annually. And in 1854 there was over half a million. So, the short set of common silver, three-cent pieces pretty much spans from 1851 to 1858, with only the 1855 being considered scarce. What then do these common pieces cost?



The collecting community today seems to have developed quite a fixation on mint state coins, and thus it might be worth pricing an MS-60 silver, three-cent piece or two. A quick look through most of the standard references and price lists indicate we'll have to part with no less than \$200 to get one for ourselves. Since this might be above our comfort zone, a drop down to a VF-20 example brings the price down to about \$60 - \$80.

The uncommon dates

If the prices for the common silver, three-cent pieces make us cringe, well, moving on to the less common dates might be rough. But, onward!

Now, each of us can make a judgement call on where common becomes uncommon, at least as far as official mintage totals are concerned, but it might be a safe bet to claim that any year which saw less than the just-mentioned one million of these little guys coined qualifies as uncommon.

That makes the 1858 the last of the common dates. The year 1863 saw the first dip below a six-figure mintage, and it was a huge dip indeed, with only 21,000 produced that year. But even that was large compared to some of the years that came after, when less than 10K were produced. How do we collect these then, when the price becomes \$600 for even something like a VF-20 specimen?



The harsh truth is that the silver, three-cent pieces minted from 1863 to the end of the series in 1873 are rare, and thus are expensive

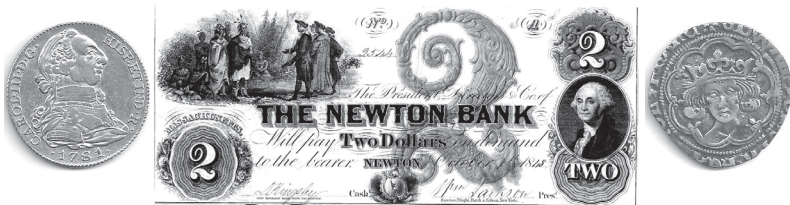




The proofs

All things considered, there can't be too many of us collecting the silver, three-cent pieces. Still, they remain an interesting series, contain some neat history, and even have a few possibilities for adding a classic proof coin to any growing collection. 📌

Harvey Fenton



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20 FRANC SIZED GOLD COINS BEFORE THE LATIN MONETARY UNION

By J.R. Greene

A previous article in this publication (March 2019 Vol. 76 #1) discussed the nations of the Latin Monetary Union (1870 - 1914) which issued 20 Franc - sized coins under the French standard of 90% pure net weight .1867 ounce of gold. This article will detail forerunner issues by various nations before 1870.

Napoleon I of France, who set this standard, issued millions of 20 Franc gold coins from 21 mints in his nation, plus a few million 40 Franc gold pieces from 1804 - 1815. These are found in seven major varieties, depending upon the ruler's designation as "Premier Consul" or "Empereur," with the revolutionary dating system ("AN 12," or "AN 14"), or the Arabic four digit numeral date, reverse slogans "Republique Francaise," or Empire Francaise," and whether Napoleon is bare - headed or wearing a laurel wreath.



Bob Bair wrote an excellent article on these coins in the December, 2018 issue of the Numismatist magazine, illustrating all of the major varieties. Bair asserts that the mintage of the earliest coins was spurred by the \$15 million paid to France by the United States for the Louisiana Purchase in 1804. Napoleon I also issued 20 Franc sized coins under the same standard with his portrait for some of his occupied territories, including the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy, Parma, Kingdom of Naples, Subalpine Republic (no portrait), and the German state of Westphalia (20 Franken).

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After Napoleon's exile to St. Helena, the Bourbon dynasty continued the coin series under Kings Louis XVIII (1814 - 25; three major types) and Charles X (1825 - 30; with incuse or raised edge lettering versions). The so - called "Citizen King," Louis Philippe (1830 - 48), continued the series with one type. The succeeding republic issued a two year type featuring an angel with a scroll in 1848 - 9. Another type, with a bust of Ceres, was struck from 1849 - 51

Napoleon III had a one year type coin in 1852 as the head of a republic, and then changed over to being the "Empereur" of an empire from 1853 - 60. In 1861, he changed the reverse type from a wreath to a crown and shield design, used until 1870.



The influence of Napoleon I's coin standard can be seen in 20 Franc - sized gold coins issued by Italian states such as Sardinia and the Papal States from the early to middle 1800's. The Kingdom of Sardinia began its 20 Lire gold issues under King Vittorio Emanuele I from 1816 - 21 with a crown over wreathed shield. A rare type in the last year of his reign in 1821 changed the reverse to a different partial - wreath reverse. Carlo Felice (1821 - 31) had one major design type, with a reverse featuring a crown, full wreath, and a draped shield.

King Carlo Alberto (1831 - 49) used one design type, with a cross in the shield on the reverse. Vittorio Emanuele II, who became king in 1849, used the similar reverse type, but made the cross larger in the shield. When he became King of Italy in 1861 he adopted the same reverse design, but the coin was now inscribed "Italia."



The Papal States of Italy issued three varieties of a 20 Lire gold coin with a bust of Pope Pius IX from 1866 - 70. These are distinguished by the size of the Pope's bust on the obverse, the earliest being small (1866 - 7), then medium (1867 - 8), finally large (1868 - 70).

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The New England
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75th Conference & Annual Meeting

Saturday, Oct 4 & 5, 2019

To be held in conjunction with the
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at the

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Exhibitors Wanted

The New England Numismatic Association is seeking exhibits for our 75th, Conference and Convention. The exhibit competition will take place on Saturday October 5th, 2019 at the Double Tree by Hilton/Manchester Downtown Hotel, 700 Elm Street, Manchester, NH.

In this issue of NENA News we have included the Exhibit Rules and Application. The Application needs to be filled out letting the Exhibit Coordinator (s) know the time of arrival one is going to set up the exhibit. All exhibitors have a deadline to fill out and send an application with the title and numismatic area of exhibiting, and the Exhibits have to be set up by a certain time so that cases can be locked and judged. An exhibit would consist of a title, numismatic items and usually but not necessarily numismatic information. Numismatic information usually enhances an exhibit especially if the exhibiting is to be competitive with judging. On request NENA will provided the use of display cases if needed.

Awards will be presented based on the overall rating of the Judges. The Best of Show award will be presented to the exhibit which has the highest overall rating and will receive a plaque and a prize award of a 1/10 ounce gold Eagle. Second and Third Place will receive an engraved plaque and a 1oz. Silver Eagle.

The People's Choice Award will be decided by ballots cast by exhibit viewers and will receive an engraved plaque and a 1oz. Silver Eagle.

Junior Applicants under age 18 will also be eligible to receive a Y.N. Award Plaque for First, Second or Third Place. In addition they will also receive a numismatic prize.

Everyone has expertise in some collecting area, so if you are looking for a way to share this then exhibiting can be a wonderful way of doing it. NENA is always looking for people to set up and display an exhibit. If you have never set up an exhibit before notify NENA and we can help you. It is always a great learning experience.

For more information including rules and application see website (www.nenacoin.org) or request a hard copy by mail:
Send to: NENA EXHIBITS, P.O. Box 2061, Woburn, MA 01888 📧

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**Exhibit Rules and Application
New England Numismatic Association
75th, Conference and Convention
Saturday, October 5th, 2019**

EXHIBITORS

All Members of NENA in good standing and who submit a standard NENA exhibit application at least two (2) weeks prior to the conference date will be eligible to exhibit. NENA reserves the right to accept or reject any exhibit.

CATEGORIES

Categories are:

- United States Coins
- Foreign Coins
- Ancients (before 1300) and Medieval
- Paper Money
- Tokens and Medals
- Beauty
- Miscellaneous (items not covered by above)
- Junior (under age 18 [any material])

Exhibits are Competitive and Non-Competitive:

An Exhibitor may enter only one competitive exhibit. Non-Competitive exhibits will be accepted on a space-available basis at the discretion of the Exhibit Chairman. The Exhibitor will designate the exhibit category on the application; however, the Exhibit Chairman, after conferring with the Exhibitor, may transfer the exhibit to a different category.

SPACE

A non-competitive exhibit may comprise up to three (3) cases. Other conditions for competitive exhibits apply. No special locations, electrical connections, lights or special gimmicks will be permitted. NENA will provide supplemental lighting for all exhibits, if necessary.

MATERIAL

All material shall be the property of the Exhibitor. Exhibitors shall not violate any government regulation. Forged, spurious or counterfeit material in an exhibit for educational purposes shall be clearly identified as such.

SETUP/REMOVAL

Exhibits may be set up between 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on Friday, October 4th, and between 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on Saturday, October 5th. Exhibits must be set up prior to 10 A.M. on Saturday, October 5th, 2019. Exhibits may not be removed until after the awards presentation. Exhibits must be removed before 5:00 P.M. on Saturday, October 5th. All materials shall be prepared, set up, and removed by the Exhibitor unless prior arrangements have been made in writing with the Exhibit Chairman, to appoint one person as agent for the purpose of set-up, removal, and acceptance of any award bestowed on the Exhibitor.

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All Exhibitors will lock their cases in the presence of the Exhibit Chairman. Once the case is locked, it can not be opened by the Exhibitor until the exhibit is removed.

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The New England Numismatic Association, the Convention Committee, EBW Promotions, LLC, including employees and contractors and/or the Meeting Facility, shall not be responsible for any loss, damage, or injury that may occur to Exhibitors or their property from any cause whatsoever, prior, during, or subsequent to the period of the Convention. The Exhibitor expressly releases the above named entities from, and agrees to indemnify same and hold harmless against any and all claims from such loss, damage, or injury.





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New England Numismatic Association
75th, Conference and Convention
Saturday, October 5th, 2019

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Stack's Bowers Galleries Presents

Comitia Americana and Related Medals: The John W. Adams Collection

November 2019 • Baltimore, Maryland



The silver 1781 Daniel Morgan at Cowpens medal from the John W. Adams Collection is unique in private hands. It broke a 23-year-old world record for most valuable American medal sold at auction when it crossed the block in 2001.

In the long history of American numismatics, there are few collections that essentially can't be duplicated. The John W. Adams Collection of Comitia Americana medals is venerated in the two centuries since Americans collectors have sought to gather these medals together. Stack's Bowers Galleries is in the midst of preparation for their November 2019 offering of this one-of-a-kind collection at the Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Expo in Baltimore. The spectacular offering will certainly become a lasting reference on the series. Selected highlights from the John W. Adams Collection will be on display at the September Long Beach convention and other venues. For more information about this collection, please contact Christine Kierstead by email at ckierstead@stacksbowers.com. For information about consigning your coins and currency to the Official November Baltimore Auction, contact us today.

Consignment Deadline: September 18, 2019

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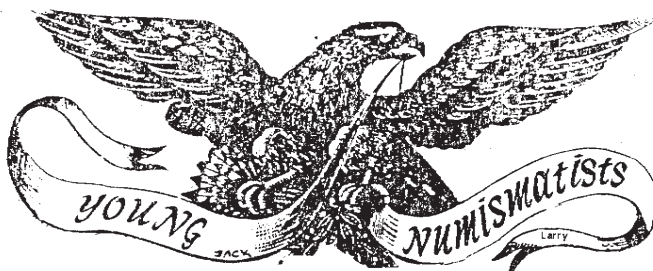


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Young Numismatist Program

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Saturday, October 5th, 2019, 10AM

**DoubleTree by Hilton, formerly the Radisson Hotel ,
700 Elm Street, Manchester, NH**

Program Starts at 10:00 A.M.

- Attendance prizes
- Learn coin grading
- Detect counterfeit money
- Numismatic quiz, with prizes (questions about what you have learned during the program)
- Lots and lots of free coins and related material
- Adult and Junior speakers
- Mini exhibit contests, "My First Coin"
(Bring mini exhibit no larger than 8 1/2 X 11, place your coin on it and tell as much as you can about your coin)
- Advance registration not necessary, just come and bring a friend
- Adults encouraged to stay

Refreshments
Served





New Hampshire Seacoast Coin Club



Dear fellow numismatist. You are cordially invited to attend an exploratory meeting for the establishment of New Hampshire's Seacoast Coin Club. The meeting will be held on Saturday, September 14th, 2019 from 10:00 AM -1:00 PM. at the Greenland Veterans Hall, 376 Portsmouth Ave. Greenland, N.H.

Tables will be available on a limited basis for those who wish to bring material to sell or trade. Kevin Lafond will give a short program on NH merchant scrip and we will poll attendees regarding their interest in future events. Light refreshments will be served.

For more information contact Jim Rolston, phone 603 431-6596 or email him at j.rolston@comcast.net.

“The Junk Box Reporter”, a continual column reserved for brief reports of unusual finds by members in those ubiquitous places like old desk drawers, flea markets, coin machine reject boxes, dealer's junk boxes, renovated rooms, etc.

Submit your anecdote as a brief write up about and scan (if possible) of the object and the place or how it was found, an estimated value, if possible and other highlights about the find including your name or just initials if you wish to remain anonymous, to: John Ferreri P.O. Box 33 Storrs, Ct 06268 or johnnyban-knote@yahoo.com. Your name, town & state may be mentioned unless otherwise requested. JBR submitted briefs do not qualify for dues reduction as do submitted articles. Some submitted “JBR” briefs might be edited to conform with the purpose of the column. Tell us about your experience! We would like to hear from you!

20 Franc Gold Coins continued

The Italian states of Lombardy Venetia and Venice issued 20 Lire gold coins on this standard in 1848.



Belgium issued two types of 20 Franc gold coins before the Latin Monetary Union was formalized. King Leopold I is featured on a coin with a wreath reverse issued for a few years after his reign began in 1831. Another variety issued during the last year of his reign in 1865 shows a mature head. His successor, Leopold II, Issued this coin with a heavy coarse beard and shield reverse beginning in 1867, then switching the portrait to a finer beard in 1870.



The next article in this series will focus upon coins of this standard issued by nations that were not formally part of the Latin Monetary union during its existence. ✍

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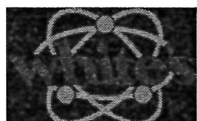
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Connecticut Trade Token Book Continued

neighborhoods and business districts grew the town was often forced to renumber the buildings on the streets.

You can use internet searches to identify businesses or owners as another tool. I have found small nuggets of information in obituary notices, business announcements, police blogs, travel listings, historical events and newspaper articles that have helped me attribute pieces to the state. It is not uncommon to find a newspaper story describing some calamity to a business or owner due to a fire or after a hurricane or other natural disaster.

There are a great number of tokens that frequently appear at local coin shows and at auction sites like ebay that are very common. However, in general, Connecticut tokens tend to be scarce and difficult to find. The main reason for this has been lack of interest. Many dealers over the years assign very little value or attention to this segment of the collecting field. As a result, a great number of these pieces reside in a junk box or a dresser drawer. Personally, I love tokens more than government issued currency. Tokens speak to Connecticut's people, towns, businesses, industries and, perhaps more importantly, its history. I frequently enjoyed hearing stories from people about their family business or a fond memory of a childhood visit to soda counter at some department store. All of this and so much more made this project a real adventure.

For those of you who wish to expand on this work by sharing your collections or knowledge on this topic are encouraged to contact me via email at connecticuttokens@gmail.com. ✉

About the Author:

Manuel A. Ayala, like many other collectors today, started collecting world coins at a young age – in his case 10 years old. He continued collecting world coins and eventually odd and curious currency until he graduated from university in 1984. Shortly, after this period, his interests shifted to collecting tokens from his native home – Puerto Rico, which, unfortunately, were difficult acquire due to their scarcity and the exorbitant prices they demanded. He once again expanded his interests to Central and Latin American tokens. In 2007, after it was suggested to him that he write a catalog on Connecticut tokens, he proceeded to do some initial research on the subject. Now, after 12 years, the first catalog of Connecticut Trade Tokens is officially done and available. The catalog is 704 pages and it is fully illustrated. It has over 6,000 tokens or related exonomia identified. Many of the referenced tokens are accompanied with images and historical information. You can obtain a copy of the catalog by contacting the author via email at connecticuttokens@gmail.com.

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Arthur Fitts Inducted Into the Numismatic Hall of Fame

Yale Lansky and ANA Press Release.

Numismatics is the study and collection of coins, paper money, tokens and medals, but at the American Numismatic Association (ANA) (as well as the New England Numismatic Association, Inc. (NENA, Inc.) it is the people who truly define the hobby. Several individuals were recognized for their service and commitment to numismatics at the recent World's Fair of Money, held in Chicago on August 13-17, 2019.

In an effort to recognize the most important collectors, scholars and hobby professionals of all time, the American Numismatic Association maintains the Numismatic Hall of Fame (HOF) at its headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Individuals are recognized annually, with "modern" numismatists inducted in odd years, and "historic" personages in even years. This year, the ANA welcomes to this elite group a notable hobbyist, dealer and scholar—Arthur M. Fitts III. This award was bestowed on our friend and colleague, at the convention in Chicago.

Born in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1936, Fitts followed the course set by his paternal grandmother, who bequeathed him an 1881 gold coin. The young collector honed his skills by filling blue Whitman folders with examples of circulating coinage, particularly Buffalo nickels, which he favored.

Fitts entered Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire in 1951, followed by four years at Harvard University, where he majored in English history. He went on to become a master at Fessenden, a private boarding school for boys in Newton, Massachusetts. There he started a coin club and shared his knowledge of numismatics with his students.

Continued on next page
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Arthur Fitts continued

Fitts joined the ANA in 1955 and today is proud to be life member 951. In 1969 he became a partner in Colony Coin Company in Newtonville and owner in 1978. In 1973 he chaired the ANA's 82nd Anniversary Convention in Boston. Beginning in January 1974, Fitts served as assistant to ANA Executive Director Edward C. Rochette at the Association's Colorado Springs headquarters. There he coordinated ANA conventions and was acting curator of the Museum.

A two-term ANA governor (2001-05) and a regular Summer Seminar instructor, Fitts also was a mentor in the ANA Numismatic Diploma Program. He has communicated his enthusiasm for the hobby by delivering more than 25 presentations at ANA conventions across the country, and at least 100 illustrated educational programs at the local, regional and national level. Over the years, he has contributed scores of feature articles and columns to *The Numismatist*. With his wife, Prue, also a former member of the ANA Board, Fitts has worked as an ANA national volunteer.

In recognition of his service to the ANA and the hobby, Fitts was presented the ANA's first Adna G. Wilde Jr. Memorial Award for Excellence (2010). Previously, he was recognized with the Association's Presidential Award (1994, 1997 and 2009), Medal of Merit (1998), Glenn Smedley Memorial Award (2000), Lifetime Achievement Award (2001) and Exemplary Service Award (2006). In 2012 he and his wife were recognized with the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award for Distinguished Service, the ANA's highest honor. Arthur Fitts was named a Numismatic Ambassador by Numismatic News in 2001. In 2018 Arthur along with his wife Prue established a new annual ANA prize, the Prue and Arthur Fitts Literary Award for Ancient and Medieval Coinage Studies. Arthur has served in many capacities during his tenure with NENA as well as the Boston Numismatic Society and other groups throughout New England. Nena, Inc. (along with all the other Numismatic clubs in New England) congratulates Arthur on his induction into the ANA Hall of Fame! 🖋️

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The Tale of the Banknote that was "Banned in Boston"

By: C. John Ferreri



Our paper money of bygone years fostered many unusual stories. One of these had to do with the issuance of a Series of 1896 \$5 bill (Silver Certificate) beautifully engraved with both male and female figures in a neoclassical allegorical setting. Silver Certificates could be redeemed for the like amount of silver dollars. This short series of only 3 different denominations became known as the Educational Series.

This was the era of artistic expertise and beautifully produced individually engraved issues of paper money. This was also an era where scenes (vignettes) appearing on paper money that also had titles. The \$5 bill illustrated above was titled, Electricity as the Dominant Force in the World. Electricity, as applied to lighting was a new invention about the time this piece of paper money was engraved.

Continued on next page

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Banned in Boston continued

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing invited outside artists to submit proposals for this new currency which in itself caused a stir with the artists already employed by the Bureau. The result of this experiment was a new series of three denominations of paper money being accepted and printed. All were considered part of the most beautifully presented series of paper money ever produced. Many loved the designs but others found fault with the five-dollar issue and the clothing not quite covering the prominent female figure in the vignette. After all, this was the Victorian Era!

Some prominent and assertive wives of Boston bankers, other socialites and possibly purity organizations like the puritanical “Watch and Ward Society” who were not in favor of this particular vignette prevailed on their husbands to refuse to circulate this money. It is safe to say that their wishes were taken into consideration. Circulation was impeded, the issues became hard to find locally and thus this beautiful piece of paper money was essentially considered, as the saying goes, “Banned in Boston”. 🖋️

NENA NEWS

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Cherrypicken

By: John Lauderdale
President of Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club
& ANA Life Member #3128615

When I look at coin collecting I think of how I started! My Grandmother brought out some wheat cents and a Blue Whitman Lincoln Cent binder 1940 - 1974. We spent a couple of hours and by the end I had almost a complete book, I was hooked! As I've grown and refined my collection I look at the "why" I collect.

One of the joys I still have is to Cherry-pick defined by Whitman's Cherrypicker's Guide as examining coins to locate those with unusual characteristics: doubled and tripled dies, over-dates, repunched mintmarks, and other features that can reveal a supposedly common coin to be a rare and valuable variety.

To Cherry-pick is a great way to get new collectors involved in numismatics! To look through coins especially cents and nickels teaches collectors about many aspects in collecting from mint marks to varieties.

Every time the news publishes an article about a rare coin found that could sell for big money I'm encouraged to continue to Cherry-pick. The latest article was a Massachusetts teenager that found a 1943 copper cent in his lunch money!

Stories like the one above drive home the very fact that rare coins still exist in our change! If you arm yourself with knowledge like the Cherrypickers' Guide or other reference material and a good coin loop for magnification you're ready, now grab a jar of change that been collecting dust and jump in!

Here's one of my favorite personnel coin stories. Several years ago I picked up a small number of coins through a family friend all common date silver and two or three rolls of wheat cents. My initial scan of the wheat cents turned up all common dates so I set them aside.

Several months later I had some free time so it was time to explore. Seated at my desk I made 2 piles one shiny the other brown. As I went through the shiny pile I came across a 1941 Philadelphia mint which caused me to stop!

Continued on next page
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Cherrypicken continued

The “In God We Trust” and “Liberty” were doubled with some minor doubling in the date! First, I grabbed an old issue of Coinage as it was laying on the desk and opened up the price guide. There is was a listing 1941 DDO. Now with my curiosity peaked I turn to the Cherrypickers’ Guide and it listed 3 varieties all rare!

The following week I sent it off to NGC. After a couple of weeks, the package is returned, I could hardly wait to open the



box! NGC grades the 1941 DDO as FS-101 MS-64 RB! To clarify FS-101 is a numbering system developed by Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton authors of the Cherrypicker’s Guide to Rare Die Varieties and the numbering 101 falls in the first category 101-299 for obverse die variety. Image above shows how visible the doubling stands out. Now for the historical perspective the United States was at war and the need for change was even more important. The United States Mint in Philadelphia minted 887, 018,000 cents the highest mintage for a cent up until that time. Now the collector perspective of the almost 900 million cents minted in Philadelphia 44 have been certified as FS-101, to further break down Lincoln cents are graded as Brown, Red Brown, and Red. Each state with the numerical grade increases with value, Brown being the lowest and Red the highest

Doubling in the Lettering (image from NGC)

CENSUS 1941DDO as FS-101		
STATE	Total Population	Highest Grade
Brown	22	MS-64
Red Brown	2	MS-64
Red	20	MS-67 (three in MS-64)

The estimated value of my find is between \$600 - \$800 dollars, plus I own the highest graded Red Brown to date! Have I peaked your interest? Who knows what you’ll find? You may have the next cool story to share with fellow collectors, keep picken! 📝

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Diagnostics of Some Commonly Counterfeited U.S. Coins

By: Jack Haroian

With the influx of recently made counterfeit coins imported from China added to the possibility of purchasing a home grown fake it has become almost imperative to purchase third party authenticated coins. But, there are basic steps one can take to self-authenticate to at least some degree of accuracy a coin in question. This listing is not meant to be all-inclusive. Some of the more common examples of these suspect coins are listed below along with images of the genuine coins.

All coin images shown are of genuine coins and suspect coins may be matched against them. There are other minor diagnostic points not mentioned and others attributed to the multiple dies used to strike the coins. The examples shown are the most common.



1877 Indian Cent Obverse



1877 Indian Cent Reverse

1877 Indian Cent.....The second “7” should be as strong as the first. The “N” in “ONE” will be weak.



1914-D Lincoln Cent

The date must be evenly spaced with no gap between the “9” and the second “1”. No “VDB” should appear on Lincoln’s shoulder. There should be no sign of buffing.

On all genuine coins the “L” in Liberty will appear mushy and be placed up against the rim. The coat line forward of the shoulder will be weak. With die pairs #1 and #3, the “D” wore off from excessive polishing of the die. With die pair #2 it is assumed that there never was a “D”.



1922 No “D” Lincoln
Continued on next page
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Common Counterfeit Coins continued



1931-S Lincoln Cent



1931-S Entire Coin

The last “1” in the date should be as long as the first “1”. The top on the “3” is rounded and curves downward. There should not be any tooling marks around the mintmark.



1955 Doluble Die Cent



Close up of Double Die

There will be no mushy appearance in the doubling of the date. The coin was not struck twice, the die that strikes the coin planchet was made incorrectly and it was punched twice, forming the transferred image you see on each planchet it struck.



1918/17 Buffalo Nickel

The top of the “8” extends halfway up the horizontal bar of the “7”.

The right front leg is missing but the hoof is still evident. An arc of raised bumps will appear descending from the sex organ of the bull bison. The rear leg shows a fuzzy hide.



1937-D Three Legged Buffalo Nickel



1916-D Mercury Dime

Note the well defined serifs of the “D”. Often one can see the often appearing re-punched “D”.





1921 P&D Mercury Dime

There must be an open “9” on all genuine coins. The base of the “2” will be somewhat thicker.

The “4” must be re-punched (on the right). The date should be sharp and crisp. The “2” must be in line with the rest of the date and will be somewhat thicker.



1942/1 Mercury Dime



1918/17S Quarter

The number “7” should show clearly under the “8” with all numbers being the same height. Also note a small raised die chip on the pedestal above the line over the date just left of the lowest star on the right.

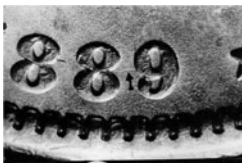


1932-D Washington Quarter



Mintmark

The mintmark may appear “smeared”. The “D” may appear to sit in a depression. To be sure, have every 1932 “D” and “S” Quarter authenticated.



1889-CC Morgan Dollar

Two of the three obverses show a die crack running between the numbers of the date. Most specimens will show small “pimples” all over the eagle, the result of a rusted die (not illustrated).

1893-S Morgan Dollar
The “1” in the date must be directly centered over the denticle. Note the die scratch on the “T” of Liberty.



1893-S Morgan Dollar

Continued on next page
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Common Counterfeit Coins continued



1894-P Morgan Dollar



closeup of the spike

There are two die gouges in the lower right leg of the “R” in LIBERTY. In some specimens the point of the bust has a spike leading down from it.



1928-P Peace Dollar. Die #1.



By comparing suspect coins against these slides of known genuine examples, the collector should be able to avert paying for a doctored coin. This “alpha” testing before sending a coin out to be authenticated could save the collector some needless expense. I hope this information was useful to you.

There are various references available to the collector about this subject. A brief search on the “web” will name a few. Having one of these references at hand might serve the collector well and should probably be included in his/her library. 📖

Some illustrations have been taken from data bases in the World Wide Web.

Important message for authors:

The ideal formats for Nena News to accept manuscripts are: “Word” document for text and “jpg” or “pdf” format for images. There are other formats we can often convert from but “pdf” format is not easily converted to something compatible for this publication. Manuscripts in PDF format should be sent only to show location where graphics are to be placed.





To Clean or Not To Clean A Coin

By John Maslanka, ANA LM-1164450

My thanks to Stanley Sobiech for bringing up this very difficult question at the heart of coin collecting. The question applies to coins in all kinds of discolored states, from a coin with a smudge of dirt which is superficially on the surface to a chemical action which has penetrated the surface of a coin. Stanley also asks the question “Can we also clean coins safely?” Overall, there is no general answer to these questions, and we must consider the nature and state of the offending discoloration or other flaw on the surface of the coin. Also, we need to consider what is the grade of the coin which contains the problem. The purpose of this article is not to say whether or not to clean a coin yourself, but to give you some alternatives to think about. In all of my experience and reading about coin collecting as a hobbyist over the past 35 years, I have found the general commandment or mantra, “Thou shall not clean a coin.” However, I have found that mantra to be incomplete, as I explain below. There are two principal aspects of the appearance of the coin which should be taken into account before thinking about cleaning a coin—(1) the intent of the collector and (2) the quality of the coin.

The Intent of the Collector

I collect coins because I feel that many of them are attractive, well-designed and beautiful. Some of them even make creative use of those small canvasses. I assume that most collectors do so for the same or similar reasons. Next point: you want your coins to look nice. So, a lot depends on how you package and store them. You can keep them in your house, where the humidity and temperature go up and down. Or, you can keep them in a rental box in a bank vault, where the atmospheric conditions are kept pretty constant. Also, you can package them in little brown envelopes, cardboard and cellophane 2-by-2's, soft plastic flips, hard plastic mylar flips, coin boards or coin albums, etc., where the storage conditions vary markedly. Then, one day you look at your coins and they have turned brown or black or green, either completely or in spots, and there may be scratches that you did not notice before. At that point, you have three choices: (1) leave the coin as is – safest, (2) clean it yourself – (very risky), or (3) send it to a conservation company and pay their fee – (somewhat risky). What you do about the deterioration is up to you.

If you leave the coins as is, you may be unhappy, but you will have preserved the natural surfaces of the coin as much as possible, which is what the coin professionals prefer and which will retain the most possible remaining value of the coin. If you are of this point of view, you are among those who consider that we are the conservators of the history of that coin, which we will pass on to another collector someday. Otherwise, if you clean the coin yourself,

Continued on next page

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To Clean or Noot To Clklean Continued

it may come out nice and shiny and you are personally pleased. But, you will have disturbed the natural surfaces of the coin, which will cause much reduction in value if you ever go to sell the coin. If you send the coin off to a conservation company, it will come back in a holder (slab) and everything will look alright about the coin, in addition to the holder. However, if you have a memory of the original state of the coin, i.e., photos of the front and reverse, you may notice subtle differences. For instance, you may notice a bit of a shine on the coin in its current condition. Also, the loss of original value may not be great because you had the coin conserved. However, shine on a coin is not the same as luster, and if shine is visible on a coin shine is a sign of wear.

The Quality of the Coin

The coin's quality can be assigned somewhere in the Sheldon range of Poor-1 to perfect MS-70. Usually, a coin assigned a grade of Poor-1 is so damaged and beat up that it can hardly be recognized. So, a little gentle scrubbing and scraping may be helpful to identify the coin's origin, date and denomination. But in the process of such cleaning we must be careful not to remove any of the coin's underlying metal. Also, when examining hand-rolled rolls of coins, we might remove superficial dirt and grime just to get a clearer idea of the quality of the coin. But, in my experience of searching rolls, most such coins are set aside to return to the bank. But, occasionally you may find a coin of a higher grade or a scarce coin in a roll and you have to decide whether to keep it or not. If the crud does not come off of the coin easily, I throw it in the discard pile to return to circulation. That crud is most likely a stain which has eaten its way into the surface of the coin's metal and the coin will be damaged if you do remove the stain entirely or try to treat the stain. My definition of "Crud" is material which lies above the surface of a coin and is adhering to the coin. Crud is not stain on a coin, but it may overlie a stain, so it may be picked off easily with a tug of a fingernail. But, the underlying stain will remain. The tools that I use for cleaning attempts are soap and warm water, acetone and a queue tip, or my fingernail. These are mild tools and generally won't seriously damage the surface of a coin from a roll. But, don't try them on a coin of higher quality. Attempting to clean a coin of grade VF or better with any of these tools can leave very visible marks.

At the higher level, you may go to a coin dealer's shop or to a show and you will find a coin that you love. It is the right grade for your collection and it will fill a hole. However, it has a little stain or other imperfection on it but the price is reasonable or somewhat inexpensive. Also, you think to yourself, "Oh! I may never see that coin in that grade again, but Oh! That Stain!" You need to check with your lens to see if the stain is embedded in the metal of the coin. If you cannot live with that stain as is, do not buy the coin. Remember, at the dealer or at the show the money you would put down for that coin is an investment because you will be paying much more than face value. Maybe you say to yourself that when you get the coin home, you can do something for it. If so, please think again. If you don't know the ins and outs of coin conservation, don't try it on your own. As I mentioned above, some of the certification serv-





es offer coin conservation. My opinion is not to trust conservation because it is a form of cleaning. I have seen coins in conservation holders which have shine on them. Shine is not the same as luster. Shine indicates wear to the surface of the coin so that the coin is not actually of MS quality, even if the tag inside the holder says that it is. When you look at a coin which has shine, it just blasts the light back at you. But, when you want to see luster on a coin you have to rotate the coin gently with your fingers and use your lens to see the smooth flow of the light around the surface of the coin as it rotates between your fingers.

Now a few words about damage in storage

Whether your coins are stored at home or in a bank vault, they will be exposed to changes of temperature and humidity -- less in the bank and more at home. If your coins are stored in paper envelopes or 2x2's, they may turn black over time due to the chemical sulfur in the paper, which will leak out and adhere tightly to the coin. This kind of damage is hard to remove manually or with household chemicals, and if you succeed you will ruin the surface of the coin. Oxygen can do the same thing to copper coins and occasionally to US silver where green copper oxide or black copper sulfide develops. Copper oxide may flake off of the coin at first, but when you get down to the bare metal the result is the same as for trying to clean off silver or copper sulfides. Also, with silver or copper coins which are stored in soft plastic envelopes or flips, a slimy-looking greenish substance may appear on the surface of the coin. This slime is a chemical compound which contains copper and a hydrocarbon from the flip. You may feel that you can remove this slime with household detergent and water. However, the slime eats into the metal of the coin and the detergent treatment will not be successful. If you really want to have that slime or greenish color removed, send it off to the conservation agency.

In my opinion hard plastic flips provide the best storage if you are going to keep your coins in them forever (a long-long period of time) because the hard plastic does not provide damaging chemicals to the coins. However, if you are going to insert the coins into those flips and remove them from time to time, you risk the problem of tiny scratches. These are caused by very tiny pieces of sand from the environment finding their way into those flips. Also, if you keep your coins in coin albums, you can incur the same problems from the plastic sliders in them as you turn the pages or slide the plastic covers over the faces of the coins.

Finally, you can incur damage to your coins if you handle them improperly in your hands. If you must handle a raw (unholdered) coin with your bare hands, please hold it by the edge. However, this does risk staining the edge with perspiration or skin oil. Otherwise get a pair of white cotton gloves to use for that purpose and that purpose alone. But, white cotton gloves can pick up microscopic bits of sand if they are not laundered and stored properly in sealed baggies.

In conclusion, with these caveats in mind, Happy Coin Collecting! The coin hobby is really a lot of fun! ☺





Club Meetings

Berkshire Coin Club, Meets at the Berkshire Museum, 39 South St., Pittsfield MA. on the fourth Sunday of the month at 2 P.M. September-May. For information (413) 499-1400

Blackstone Valley Coin & Collectibles Club, Auction every month - Join us. Uxbridge Progressive Club, 18 Whitin St., Uxbridge, MA 01569, Doors open 6:00PM, Meeting 7:00-9:00PM. For info call Michael McDonald 774-280-4333

Boston Numismatic Society, Trinity Church, 730 Main St., Waltham, MA. Meetings second Tuesday, Sept. - June, 7:30 P.M. For information call 617 244-1972 (Colony Coin) or e-mail to bosnumsoc@yahoo.com

Central Connecticut Coin Club, South Windsor Public Library, Sullivan Ave., South Windsor, CT. Meetings every month on the first Tuesday. For information: Gene Forte (860) 290-1522

Collectors Club of Boston: Meetings fourth Tuesday, Sept.-June, 7:30 P.M. Trinity Church, 730 Main St., Waltham, MA. For information (781) 938-8167 or email williamharkins@comcast.net.

Currency Club of New England: Trinity Church, 730 Main St., Waltham, MA; Meetings all at 7:30 P.M the first Monday, Oct.-June, except for September the second Monday of the month. For information Kevin Lafond, P.O. Box 4724, Portsmouth, NH 03802-4724, email kglafond@comcast.net or phone (603) 498-2042

Gateway Coin Club, Ballard Hill Community Center, Corner Pleasant and Main Streets, Lincoln, ME. Meetings first Tuesday, 7 P.M. For information (207) 794-6833

Gorham Coin Club, Meets at the Maine Veterans Home, 290 U.S. Route 1, Scarborough, ME, on the 1st and 3rd Sunday, September to June at 7 P.M. For information: Stephen A. Crain, 89 Varney Mill Rd., Windham, ME 04062 (207) 892-7113.

Coin Club of Greater New Bedford: Meetings fourth Tuesday, 6 P.M. at the Acushnet Public Library, 232 Middle Rd., Acushnet, MA 02743 For information Patrick Curran, President, P.O. Box 2991, New Bedford, MA 02741. Shows on 5th Sundays at VFW Poirier Post 3260, 281 Appleton St., New Bedford, MA or visit us on the web at www.ccgnb.com

Mansfield Numismatic Society, Mansfield Center Library, (Route 89) 54 Warrentown Road, Mansfield Center, CT. Meeting fourth Monday Sept. through April (except Dec.) 7:30 P.M. For information www.MansfieldNumismaticSociety.org or call John (860) 429-6970 (6-9 P.M.).

Nashua Coin Club, Nashua Public Library, 2 Court Street, Nashua, NH. Meetings second Wednesday 7 P.M., except October. www.nashuaclub.org

Newport County Coin Club, Meetings the second Tuesday of the month, 6:30 P.M. at the 2nd floor conference room, Stop & Shop, 199 Connell Highway, 401-845-2220, (Near Wal-Mart), Newport RI. For information contact Carlton Johnson email: Carltonrj@aol.com

Sterling Coin Club. Meetings the 1st Friday of every month at 6:30PM. Sterling Town Hall, Main St. (Rte 62) Sterling, MA. For info contact tbavosi@HrsRevCycle.com

Oxford Nipmuc Coin Club, Meetings the 4th Wednesday of each month at the Oxford senior Center, 323 Main St., Oxford, MA. For info lisirichard15@yahoo.com

Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club, Pawcatuck Valley Coin Club; Meeting on the third Wednesday of the month at 6:30 P.M. Westerly Senior Center, 39 State St., Westerly, RI 02891- Information at www.pawcatuckvalleycoinclub.com/

Southbridge Coin & Stamp Club, Sturbridge Coffee House, 407B Main St., Sturbridge, MA. Meetings at 7:30PM on the third Friday of each month, For info contact Mark_gluemark@gmail.com

Stoneham Coin Club, Bearhill Nursing Center, 11 North St., Stoneham, MA 02180. Meetings the 1st & 3rd Wednesday of each month at 7P.M.

West Springfield Coin Club, Church of the Good Sheperd, Elm Street, West Springfield, MA. Meetings second Sunday, September - June, 7 P.M.

Worcester County Numismatic Society, St Joseph's Hall, 8 Central St., Auburn, MA. Meetings second Friday, September - June, 7:00 P.M. Doors open 6 pm. YN meeting @ 6:15. For information: Mike Simpson at 508-667-9968 or WCNS, PO Box 1079, Douglas, MA 01516 or www.worcestercoinclub.org

To list club meetings and activities in upcoming issues of NENA NEWS, send information along with your name, title and telephone number to: NenaNews@NenaCoin.org





COIN SHOW NEWS

Oct 4 & 5 - Manchester NH, New Hampshire Coin and Currency Expo

Radisson Hotel. Center of New Hampshire, Manchester, NH, 200+ tables - Coins, Currency, Gold, Silver, Tokens, Stamps, Medals, Supplies, Exhibits, Education Seminars, Club Meetings.

Contact: Ernie at EBW Promotions, LLC, P. O. Box 3, Wilmington, MA 01887, phone (978) 658-0160, fax (978) 657-7717 or at www.ebwpromotions.com

Every Month - Uxbridge, MA - Every 3rd Wednesday eve-

ning 3PM to 8PM located at the VFW #1385, 16 Cross Road, 15 tables, **Contact:** Michael McDonald 774-280-4333

Every Month - Nashua, NH - 3rd Sunday of every month

One of the oldest shows in New England 9AM to 2PM at the Holiday Inn, 9 Northeastern Blvd, Nashua, NH, (Exit 4, Route 3) 40 dealers from all over New England

Contact: Ernie at EBW Promotions, LLC, P. O. Box 3, Wilmington, MA 01887, phone (978) 658-0160, fax (978) 657-7717 or at www.ebwpromotions.com

Every Month - Devens, MA - (Always the 4th Sunday of the month)

Devens Monthly Coin Show, 9AM to 3PM at Devens Common Center, 31 Andrews Parkway, Devens, MA 01434 - 75 Tables, 50+ Dealers

Contact: Ernie at EBW Promotions, LLC, P. O. Box 3, Wilmington, MA 01887, phone (978) 658-0160, fax (978) 657-7717 or at www.ebwpromotions.com

Every Month, Auburn, MA - (Always the 2nd Sunday of the

month) Oct 8, Nov (none), Dec 10, **Greater Worcester Monthly Coin Show**, 9:30 AM to 2:30 PM at the Auburn Elks Lodge, 754 Southbridge St (Route 12), Auburn, MA - Mass Pike to Exit 10 to Route 12 South (1/2 mile) Elks is on right between Hampton Inn and Jiffy Lube - 46 Tables, 40+ Dealers

Contact: Ernie at EBW Promotions, LLC, P. O. Box 3, Wilmington, MA 01887, phone (978) 658-0160, fax (978) 657-7717 or at www.ebwpromotions.com

To list NENA member club coin shows in upcoming issues of NENA NEWS, send information along with a telephone number to: Joe Duval, P. O. Box 41, Wilimantic, CT 06226-0041 or email: NenaNews@Nenacoin.org,

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New England Numismatic Association, Inc.

Membership Application

Please Print

Name _____ Date _____

Mailing Address _____

City/Town _____ State _____ Zip _____

Numismatic Interests _____

ANA Number _____ Other Affiliations _____

Individual or club dues for 1 year... E-mail address _____
.....\$15

Individual or club dues for 2 years.....\$30
Individual or club dues for 3 years (11% discount).....\$40

Individual or club dues for lifetime...
.....\$200

Junior member (under 18 YOA)
(DOB=)..... \$10

Complete form and send with check payable to NENA

C/O Robert F. Fritsch, P. O. Box 3003, Nashua, NH 03061-3003

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NENA NEWS

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It's time to pay your dues!!

Dear Member:

Your membership expiration date appears on the address label. We would appreciate having all dues remitted as soon as possible so that the membership list may be updated. We want you as a member. **Dues schedule appears on page 42.** Life Members do not pay annual dues. Dues may be paid at our booth at the conference or send your check or money order payable to N.E.N.A. to:

NENA Membership
Robert F. Fritsch
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Nashua, NH 03061-3003

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